THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE No. for September contains "A New Version of HERO AND LEANDER"; "THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY: the Complement of the Line of the Indus: WHO STOPS THE WAY?" Act II. of "THE PASSING CLOUD"; continuations of "NIRGIS," "THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA" (a long and exciting chapter), "THE DOMED HOUSE," two long "LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN ON AMATEUR ACTING"; the conclusion of "CHOWRINGHEE, OR THE RAYMOND FAMILY; a Tale of Calcutta Life"; "THE POETRY AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT ROME," by Lieutenant CHAPPLE; "THE BRITISH SETTLER IN INDIA"; "PEPTIC PRECEPTS FOR THE RAINS OF SIXTY-TWO"; LITERARY NOTICES; MILITARY SUMMARY FOR JULY (from a Home Correspondent); INDIAN RETROSPECT; the first portion of a "TURF CALENDAR OF INDIA FOR 1862-63"; &c. &c. &c. 156 pp. R1. 8vo.

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ACRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

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HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.

For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½	Inch per foot	As. 12
¾	,, ,, ,,	,, 14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Refined Cocoanut oil Rs. 5½ per Maund.
Bar Soap ,, 4 ,,

Apply to

G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

NOTICE.

IF you want really delicious Marmalade, Jams, Jellies, and Confectionery ask for KEILLER & SON'S.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAM, CHEESE, AND BACON, per Steamer *Indore*. Apply to DOSSABHOY AND BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

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GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

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BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.

DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.

BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.

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COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.

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BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.

RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.

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Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

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MILLINERS,

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BEG most respectfully to announce to the Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per steamer *Indore*, a select invoice, consisting of—

Ladies' and Children's Straw and Fancy Crinoline trimmed and untrimmed Hats of the newest shapes.

Elegant Tulle, and Arophane Bridal Bonnets, richly trimmed with Flowers.

White and Black Plain Straw Bonnets.

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Handsome Flower Head Dresses, with Boquets, and best artificial Flowers, &c., &c.

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RECEIVED PER STEAMER "SALSETTE."

EAST LYNNE. *The novel of the Season.* By MRS. WOOD. Rs. 4-8.

MRS. BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT half bound. Rs. 5-12.

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THE ADVENTURES

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 3rd September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.		Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight		2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do.	do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight		100½
Madras	30 days' sight		100.
China	60 do.	do.	Rs. 223 to 224 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Bombay Bank	Rs 1,000	4½ p. cent	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	84 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	2 do.	51 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	45½ to 46 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	11 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomd. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,800 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	459 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Tarratia Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.
after Aloe's Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	175	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 95¼
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Cheribs	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 222 do.
Germa Crowns	,, 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 10/6½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £2 12s. 6d. to £3
" (Seeds) ... £1 15s. 0d. to £2
To London (Cotton) ready ... £2 5s. 0s. to £2 10s.
" (Seeds) ... £2
To China } Nominal.
To Clyde }
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 29TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	372 to 375
New Surat	,,	372 to 375
New Dhollera, and Bhownagger	,,	365 to 370
New Oomrawtee	,,	372 to 375
New Oomptа	,,	372 to 375
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	490 to 495
New Bareas, and Nuggug	,,	360 to 365
New Vaswal	,,	345 to 350
Khandeish	,,	350 to 355
New Fonaiuee	,,	350 to 355
New Accote	,,	345 to 350
New Mungalore	,,	350 to 355

OPIUM—Malva, Rs. 1,580 to 1,585.
SEEDS—Linseed, Cundeish...at Rs. 7-4 to 7-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,, 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... ,, 38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 27 to 28

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, August* 23.)

THERE has been almost no change in our Oil market during the week, and prices have kept pretty steady, at Rs. 97½ to 98, and some purchases have been made at these rates. The demand, however, has not been so great, and a feeling exists with the fine weather, that present rates will not be maintained. We allow the quotation to remain but with a downward tendency.

COIR YARN has been in fair request, and we quote good fair mixed sorts at from Rs. 40 to 50 to 55, according to quality.

From Tinnevelly we have advices to 16th instant, during the week previous to that transactions had taken place in the Cotton market, and a few days prior to the date of our better heavy orders had been cancelled. The price was nominally Rs. 220 per Candy but there did not appear to be any buyers.

No arrivals or departures had taken place.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight		1	10	0 ,,
16 days' sight		1	14	0 ,,
Madras, sight		0	14	0 ,,
3 days' sight		1	0	0 ,,
30 days' sight		1	8	0 ,,
Colombo, 3 days' sight		1	8	0 ,,
16 days' sight		1	14	0 ,,
London, 6 mths' sight		2s.	1/16d.	docut.
6 mths' sight		2s.	1d.	Credits.
Sight		2s.	0½d.	,,

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

By telegraph from Madras.

5½ per cent.		111
5 ,, do.		104
4 ,, do.		93

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND MOUNGHYR.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and point of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
,, 4 months' sight	1s.	11½d.
,, 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand		
On Scotland }	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland }		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made o ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the extent enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the night at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, who are constituents and also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also ithout charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do. }	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do. }			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, } Overland, at 1 day's sight }	1s.	11¾d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
On Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEBBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 2	Wings of the Wind	Whyte	London 15 May.
	Tybarnia	Cook	London 26 May.
	Howden	Verrill	Liverpool 25 May.
	Tapiee (s)	Ellison	Surat 1 Sept.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Tybarnia*, from London.—On the 22nd of June, spoke the ship *Vittoria*, from Bombay 9 N., 24 West. On the 22nd of June, spoke the ship *Wacasta* from Calcutta to London.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 2	Kaikusro	Nacoda	Colombo
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat
	Dalhousie (s)	Pengelley	China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tapiee*, from Surat.—25 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. M. De Souza, and 122 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Grab *Bauz*, Nacoda, bound to Abass.
Ship *Dora*, Hugh Rose, bound to Singapore.
Brig *Kirata Roodrin*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.
Steamer *Nanzing*, Gibson, bound to Singapore and Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—265 bales Cotton, 928 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 200 packages Coffee, 264 cwt., Hirjee Bhimay and Co.; 3 cases Indian Oilmanstores and Bombay Works, Robert T. Crossley; 29 cases Dry Chillies, 30 cwt., Eswurdass Hurkesondass; 2 packages Sundries, Jehangir Nesserwanjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Norah Greme.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vulubdass Vusunjee; 93 bales Cotton, 325½ cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 2 half bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Mary Stenhouse.—7 bales Cotton, 24½ cwt., Khima Curson; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Mooljee Govind; 72 bales Cotton, 252 cwt., Vullubdass Vusunjee; 48 bales Wool, 144 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Thackersy Bhoja.

Maheman.—146 bags Sursee Seed, 219 cwt., Jaitha Vulubjee.

Celuta.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Rustomjee Shapoorjee and Co.

Hurry Pudonay.—165 bales Cotton, 577½ cwt., Dhunjee Maneck; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Vusunjee Framjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bomonjee Khodadad Erany; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Lord Raglan.—110 bales, Cotton. 385 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.; 1 half bale Cotton 1½ cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Girdhur Roopchund.

Veritas.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Govind Girdhur.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Nanzing.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram; 44 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Abdool Lutiff Cadoo; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Roognath Jugunath; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Ebram Joosub; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gowabhoy Chandabhoy; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar, 20 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 8 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy and Co.; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Allidinthoy Hubibbhoy; 20 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Havre.

Daylight.—2 boxes Peacock Feathers, Macnee and Co.

For Singapore.

Dora.—1 hamper Boots and Shoes, 123 pairs, Hugh Rose.

For Calcutta.

Lady Franklin.—1 box China Silk and Cotton Satins, 56 pieces, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 134 packages Dry Fish, 150 cwt., Meetha Manjee.

Futtay Soultan.—1 box Gold Ornaments, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Arby.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*200 Assyria, (paddle), ... Bombay.
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*250 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb) ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel 4 (screw), Batt... ... Bombay.
205 Cunsejee, (Ens) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley... ... China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethenrey, (Ens)... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Steamer Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce..... ... Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Karrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle),... ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Plaisi, (screw), Searle..... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison.... ... River Indus.
969 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
758 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertise for sale.
1093 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Aug. 12)
FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.
413 Euphrates, Cowen. (c. l. Aug. 22)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1325 Eurocldyn, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
1326 Hafneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Harrey Puddemsey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1012 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1001 Norah Greme, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee &Co. (c.l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
1218 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hornsujee.
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. . Aug. 7)
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
FOR HAVRE.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.
FOR MAKILLA.
810 Shaftesbury, Bennisson—J. Tanner & Co.
FOR AKYAB.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Rennie & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
419 Nanzing, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)
FOR SINGAPORE.
387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)
FOR CHINA.
965 Arratoon Apcar (s), H. De Smidh—David Sassoon & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
293 Bustle Freez, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
457 City of Pallaco, Nacoda. (c. l. Aug. 30)
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
FOR MALABAR COAST.
209 Antine Wagjee, Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 1)
FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE AND CALCUTTA.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
FOR COLOMBO.
155 Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
FOR BATAVIA.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deens.
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
397 Arteuise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
209 Arzaz, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.
97 Amandhoo, Reyman, L. D. Padua—H. A. L. Cadoo.
1093 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1096 Cadu-sus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Central Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co.
445 Fazel Carrim, Nacoda.
834 Forest Queen, Baich—Wallace & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
1069 Glen Isla, Poyntz.—H. M. Sidik. Hamoody, Nacoda.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
1218 Howden, Verril—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
657 Isidore (s) Jarman—C. M. S. N. Co. Kesauth, Bennett.
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee.
444 Nemesis, Ailan—W. Nicol & Co.
109 Nasaroo Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hasein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1008 Peerless, Myor.—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jaukins.
600 Star, Thomas—E. Reynell & Co.
425 Tilly (s), Pike—B. S. N. Company.
1700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.
982 Tyburnia, Cook.
407 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1119 Orissa, (s), A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
965 Salsette (s), Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
445 Paul Auguste, Messermnecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co
405 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Liddbetter & Co.
404 Gwalior, Thomson—Fleming & Co.
403 Washington, Mainand—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MUSCAT.
460 Joolal Barry, Nacoda.
FOR CALCUTTA.
710 Ukko

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Rutherfurd, Lieut. J., H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Belgaum.
Sherren, Lieut. F. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary, Candeish, on medical certificate, from Dhoolia.
Forbes, Captain E. H., 21st Hussars, to join, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Logie, Assistant Surgeon, H. M.'s Steamer *Dalhousie*, on duty, to China.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 2nd September 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 33rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.
1. The Weekly Committee of Survey will re-assemble to-morrow, at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.
2. The Officer Commanding Colaba Sanitarium has permission to send Private J. Coleman, 56th Regiment, to join the General Depot, Poona.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd September 1862.
Captain Young, C.B., Assistant Superintendent, I. N., is directed to assume command of the *Ajdaha*, until further orders.
Mr. Campbell, Mate, of the *Victoria*, was directed to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from the 27th ultimo.
The Purser of the *Ajdaha* ceased to provision the *Victoria* on 31st August.
Mr Capel, Midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be borne on that vessel's books for study.
Mr. Thomas Nancarrow, 1st Class Gunner and Teacher of Gunnery, attached to the *Ajdaha*, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.
Mr. R. C. Clark, Midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is permitted leave to proceed to England under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th July last
Mr. J. Chritchly, 3rd Class N. T. Engineer, attached to the Commissariat Department at Poona, being no longer required in that Department, and having this day reported his arrival, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary for duty in the Factory.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST.

Corrected up to the 3rd September 1862.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters ..... Kirkee.

4TH BRIGADE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters ..... Kirkee.
A Battery ..... Deesa.
B Battery ..... Kirkee.
C Battery ..... Nusseerabad.
D Battery ..... Ahmednuggur.

18TH BRIGADE FOOT ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters ..... Kirkee.
1 Battery ..... Poona.
2 Battery ..... Belgaum.
3 Battery ..... Sholapoor.
4 Battery ..... Kirkee.
5 Battery ..... Hydrabad.
6 Battery ..... Kirkee.

21ST BRIGADE FOOT ARTILLERY.
Head Quarters ..... Mhow.
1 Battery ..... Mhow.
2 Battery ..... Belgaum.
3 Battery ..... Kurrachee.
4 Battery ..... Neemuch.
5 Battery ..... Ahmedabad.
6 Battery ..... Aden.

GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION.
Head Quarters ..... Ahmedabad.
1st Company ..... Baroda.
2nd Company ..... Aden.
3rd Company ..... Bhooj.
4th Company ..... Aden.
5th Company ..... Ahmedabad and Surat.
6th Company ..... Malligaum.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.
Head Quarters ..... Poona.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.
Head Quarters ..... Poona.
1st Company ..... Mhow.
2nd Company ..... Poona.
3rd Company ..... Sewdaseghur.
4th Company ..... Jaulna.
5th Company ..... Aden.

CAVALRY.
3rd (The Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards ..... Ahmednuggur.
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons ... Mhow.
1st Regt. L. C. Lancers ..... Nusseerabad.
Squadron ..... Deesa.
2nd Regt. Light Cavalry ..... Neemuch.
Squadron ..... Rajkote.
3rd Regt. Lt. Cavalry ..... Poona.
Detachment ..... Sattara.
1st Regt. Poona Horse ..... Malligaum.
1st Regt. Sind Horse ..... Jacobabad.
2nd do. do. ..... do.
3rd do. do. * ..... do.
1st Regt. Southern Mahratta Horse ..... Sholapore.

INFANTRY.
4th (King's Own) Regiment 1st Battalion ..... Kurrachee.
Wing ..... Aden.
Detachment ..... Hyderabad.
28th Regiment of Foot ..... Nusseerabad.
Detachment ..... Ajmeer.
33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment ..... Bombay.
Detachment ..... Sattara.
Do. ..... Asseerghur.
Do. ..... Ahmedabad.
44th (East Essex) Regt. ..... Belgaum.
56th (West Essex) Regiment ... Deesa.
Detachments ..... Mount

and the Ameer is said to have suffered a great loss in killed and wounded.

The above news has not as yet been made public by the governor; but as letters have been received from other sources, the information has spread throughout Cabool. The letter in full will appear in our next issue.—*Delhi Gazette, August 28.*

LOCAL.

THE merchant steamer *Nanzing*, Captain Gibson, which leaves our harbour this day for China, &c., carries on board five hundred and fifty-four chests of Malwa Opium.

THE Transport ship *Coleroon*, Captain Hale, will proceed to China in a day or two with the following officers and men of the 22nd Regiment:—Captain J. G. Scott, and Captain Campbell; Lieuts. H. A. Hobson, P. H. Greig, and F. C. Singleton; Ensign C. M. Browne; Surgeon D. A. Carnegie and 371 men.

H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, Captain Pengelley, left yesterday for China with the following officers and men of the 2nd Belooch Regiment:—Captain G. D. and Mrs. Eales and child; Lieuts. A. Hogg, A. Wood, and Sandwith and 347 men.

H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* Captain Batt, will proceed to China in a day or two with the following officers and men of the 22nd Regiment N. I.:—Major E. C. Beale; Captain W. R. Alexander; Lieuts. P. Hodgson, J. Drummond, and W. M. Haywood; Ensigns J. E. Kershaw, F. A. Bevill, and 360 men.

THE NEW HIGH COURT.—We are given to understand that the Government have determined upon building a new Court House on the Esplanade, near the Cooperage. Admeasurement for the space required for the various offices and rooms by the officers of the court are being made, and it is expected that the new building will be commenced forthwith. Accommodation will be provided for the whole of the business of the Court in the intended new edifice.

WE are glad to learn that the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company have secured the services of Captain George Beyts. He has been serving the Bombay Steam Navigation Company from the time it was first organized, and has only just left it, when it is about to be wound-up. He has been well known on the Kurrachee line for twelve years, and has been a favourite with passengers, European as well as native, on account of his suavity of manners, and the liberal table which he always kept. He has frequently received tokens of gratitude from them. But Captain Beyts is a thorough seaman, as well as a gentleman, having had an experience ranging over nearly thirty years. He posesses most flattering testimonials both as to ability, and fitness as the commander of a passenger vessel. He is not a little proud too in wearing a medal for the Persian war, his being the only instance we know, of a merchant Captain having received a decoration of the kind.

WE have much pleasure in furnishing, through the polite attention of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., the Calcutta Agents for the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, the subjoined information, regarding the rates and other terms of contract, as entered into between this government and the Company, which, as will be seen, clearly supplies the deficiency complained of in our yesterday's paper. Want of space prevents us from making some necessary observations upon the new lines, and the contract rates at which they are assigned to and accepted by the Company; but we shall have something further to say upon the subject, and upon some matters contingent to it. At present we can only say that we admire the enterprise and energy of this comparatively young Company, with which we hope that its success, so far as it can be made to accord with public interests, will be commensurate. Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co. then, give us the following particulars of the terms of the Mail contract just entered into between Government and the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company.

	Per Voyage.
LINE No. 1.—Calcutta to Singapore and intermediate ports	Rs. 7,500
LINE No. 2.—Rangoon to Moulmein and Port Blair	„ 2,500
	Per Month.
LINE No. 3.—Calcutta to Moulmein and intermediate ports, twice a month	Rs. 7,500

Contract in force for five years from 1st September.

The Company has also entered into a contract with the Government of Bombay to run steamers twice a month between Bombay and Kurrachee, for the sum of Rs. 8,000 per month, and also a steamer once in six weeks from Kurrachee to Bushire, touching at intermediate ports for Rs. 10,000 per voyage.

The Government of India has under consideration a further proposal for a line of steamers from Calcutta to Bombay, calling at the most important of the coast ports, and which, if conceded to the Company will thus provide steam communication along the entire coast of British India.

To carry out these extended contracts, the Company are building in the Clyde four new vessels. One named the *India*, of 1,000 tons and 200 horse power was launched, and was to leave on the 2nd inst., with a full cargo of coals, to steam all the way. A second vessel of 800 tons and 160 horse power will leave in September. A third vessel of the same size in October, and the fourth vessel in December.—*Englishman, Aug. 23.*

As there are hundreds of anxious officers in the three Presidencies, hoping for, and in many cases believing in, the advent of a further offer and scheme of retirements by pensions or bonus, we subjoin an extract from the letter of a Bengal officer now at home in England, himself wishing to retire; and who, we may add, has access to as good sources of information as we can conceive to be available to any non-official person, so far as the subject in question is concerned; and we believe that what he writes is the exact truth with reference to the state of affairs in London at the date of writing:—

"I have made every enquiry here about the rumoured coming scheme for further retirements to be offered to us, and have spoken to officials at the India House with whom I am intimately acquainted, on the subject, and I can state, as facts, two things that may as well be known to the Company's officers. In the first place, there is not, on the part of the Secretary of State for India, any present intention whatever of promulgating a further scheme of retirements, either by *bonus* or increased pensions; and, in the second place, there is no probability of any such measure, at any future time, during Sir Charles Wood's incumbency. Were his political party and himself to go out of power soon, which by the way is looked upon as far from improbable here, it is not impossible that Lord Stanley, who would certainly succeed him, might take such a measure in hand; but with Sir Charles Wood there are two reasons why nothing of the kind can be expected of him; first, he does not think necessary, and is inclined to depend much on the "dying out" system for getting rid of his victims: and, in the second place, has he not said that he will make no further offers? and is he not as obstinate as if he was a 'cross between a mule and a pig?' The only chance, I repeat, of the Company's officers getting any further advantageous offers of retirement is from a change of ministry; and even then it would be only a chance, as Lord Stanley's views on the subject are not known, and he is not pledged to any course in the matter. That Lord Stanley would treat the Company's officers better than Sir Charles Wood has treated them is well known, and he could hardly treat them worse. It is, I suppose, from his known good-will to them, and his high character, that the hope of a further offer of retirement on his getting power is based; but, whatever may turn out, should he get the helm, you may thoroughly and implicitly believe what I have here written, as being the actual truth regarding a matter about which so many of our brother-officers in India are painfully anxious and expectant.—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. 2nd September 1862.

BROACH.—Cloudy S. W. Ther. 79.
BULSAR.—Fair S. W.
CANNANORE.—Fair N. E.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 79.
GALLE.—Fine. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Partially clouded. Hot.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S. W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S. W.
MADRAS.—Fine S. W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Cloudy, sultry W. S. W.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 24th August 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 46,742.			
Amount	Rs.	24,379	13 8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	„	22,564	4 9
Total...	Rs.	46,944	2 5

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350¾ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 36,447.			
Amount	Rs.	16,514	15 0
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	„	11,018	3 0
Total...	Rs.	27,533	2 0

STUDENT'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, SESSION OF 1862-63.

THIRD MEETING, SEPTEMBER 1ST 1862.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution, yesterday at half-past seven P.M.

Present.—Bhâú Dajî Esq., President in the chair; Messrs. Bâlâ Mangesh Wâglé (B. A.,) Nârâyan Mâhâdeo Paramânand, Mâdhao Nârâyan Shirgâmkar, Hârichand Antobâ, Hârishankar Bâlkrishnajî, K. R. Câmâ, Hormasjî Dâdâbhâî, Cursetjî Dinshâw, K. R. Colâh, Nânâbhâî Haridâs, and Kânobâ Ganpatrâo, Members; and Râo Sâheb Vishvanâth Nârâyan Mandlik, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected:—Messrs. Balvant and Yeshvant Krishnarâo Pâlkar, Vâsudeo Gopâl Soman, Dhondo Shâmrâo Garûd, Framjî Bomanjî, and Govind Nârâyan.

Members proposed.—Naorojî Nânâbhâî Frâmjî, Byramjî Nânâbhâî Frâmjî, Jijîbhoy Dhanjîbhoy Shroff, Edalji Nasserwânji, and Bhikâjî Ardeshir Chinoy,—proposed by the President and seconded by the Secretary; Dr. Pestanjî Naorojî, G. G. M. C., and Behramjî Bhikajî,—proposed by Mr. K. R. Kolâh and seconded by Mr. Hormasjî Dâdâbhâî; and Mr. Khandarâo Chimanrâo,—proposed by Mr. Bâlâ Mangesh Wâglé and seconded by Mr. Nârâyan Mâhâdeo Paramânand.

In the absence of Mr. Cawasji, who was prevented by other engagements from attending, the Secretary read his paper entitled "Observations on Education in its effects on active Life."

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Cáwasjî Edulji for his valuable paper; and there being no other business before the Society, the meeting was adjourned to Monday the 6th October 1862.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, 2ND SEPT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

STEALING A DIAMOND RING.—Imaum Ali Maukhan was charged with stealing a diamond ring of the value of Rs. 300 from the shop of Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioners on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. Edward Laurence Bennett said,—I am an auctioneer and commission agent. On the 23rd of August about 1 o'clock in the day one of my clerks was showing a watch to a gentleman. This diamond ring (produced) was entrusted to me and I am accountable for it. It is worth about 300 rupees. I kept it in a glass case on a table in the auction room, the drawer is kept locked except when showing articles in it to our customers.

Hormusjee Sorabjee, a merchant, said,—On the day in question I was in Messrs. Bennett's auction rooms. One of the clerks was showing watches to a gentleman from a glass case, the prisoner was near the glass case. I saw him take the diamond ring out of the case and go out. I then told the sepoy at the door who took the prisoner to Mr. Bennett and took the ring from his hand and handed it to a police sepoy.

Seetul Sing Merwan Sing, a peon in the employ of the prosecutor.—On the day in question I saw the prisoner leave the shop and the last witness told me that he (prisoner) had stolen something. I seized the prisoner near the door, and took this ring (identified) from his hand. I caught him about eight or nine paces from the shop door in Forbes street. He at first said he had not taken anything. I never saw him before. The auction was going on at the time.

Police havildar No. 237 stated that he took the prisoner into custody.

His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next criminal sessions to be holden on the 25th inst.

CURIOUS CASE.—Three informations were laid by Mooljee Dyall, Sookdeo Gopilall and another in consequence of the acquittal of Sookdeo Gopilall who was tried at the last Criminal sessions on a charge of cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of goods. The prisoner was acquitted by the Petit Jury by direction of the Judge who observed that the case was one for a civil tribunal. This same man Sookdeo Gopilall now wished to turn Queen's evidence and for that purpose has made a full confession of the case.

His Worship ordered warrants to be issued.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ROBBERY AT THE EXCHANGE ROOMS.—Bapoo Ramjee and Mahomed Dawood were charged with stealing two 100 Rs. notes from the Bombay Exchange room on the 30th ultimo.

Hormusjee Baronjee said,—I am assistant secretary of the Bombay Exchange rooms, in the *Times of India* office, Church gate street. I know the prisoner Bappoo Ramjee, he is a peon employed in the Exchange rooms department. Last Saturday evening at about 6 o'clock, I saw seven currency Bank notes each for one hundred and one currency note for fifty rupees and four notes of ten rupees each, safe in an iron chest in my office. I locked the chest and kept the key. The prisoner Bappoo Ramjee was present when I locked the chest and saw me put the notes away. On the morning of the 1st instant about half-past nine o'clock, I went to the iron chest and found that the lock had been tampered with, to that I could not turn the key in it, but on pressing very hard, I succeeded in opening it. I then found a lot of oil about the lock. The notes were all in confusion and on counting them I found two notes, each for one hundred rupees, missing. At a quarter past ten o'clock, the prisoner Bappoo Ramjee came to the office; and in consequence of information I had received, I asked him why he had taken a Borah up-stairs on Sunday. He said that he had orders from the Secretary to get a Borah to repair the lock of the privy. That he had no leisure except on Sunday. He made the same statement before Mr. Charman the Manager. Then Bappoo Ramjee took me to an empty privy in the yard of the Borah. I made enquiries and found the second prisoner and asked him if he had been to the *Times* Office and opened the treasury lock. He said, "yes, and was paid one rupee and twelve annas for it." I then took him to Mr. Charman to whom he said that Bappoo Ramjee had taken him upstairs to open the treasury chest as his master had gone to church and lost his key and had ordered him to get a new key made. This was said in the presence of Bappoo Ramjee. The second prisoner further said that he had opened the lock and made a new key for it. Then Bappoo said "yes, that's true. I only took one note out of the bag and the Borah took one note." He made a statement voluntarily, and he was not then in custody. The second prisoner denied taking the note. Then Mr. Charman sent for a police constable who took the prisoner into custody. I then went with Mr. Tighe, the constable, and the prisoner Bappoo to the prisoner's house at Lower Colaba, where he (the prisoner) produced nine notes of ten rupees each and fifteen rupees and a half in cash. Several blank envelopes bearing the stamp of our office were also found in a box in the house. The two notes each of one hundred rupees stolen from the chest, were the property of Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback and were in my charge.

Babajee Sukram said,—I am a Havildar in the office. I know the prisoners. Last Sunday about 11 o'clock in the forenoon both the prisoners came to the office and were going up-stairs. I said to Bappoo, "This is Sunday, what business have you that you have brought the Borah?" He replied. "The Sett told me that the lock of the privy was to be repaired." They went up and returned in about five minutes and went out. In a quarter of an hour, they again returned and went up and remained up-stairs for a quarter of an hour, when they again came down and went out. I asked Bappoo if the lock was repaired he said, "it has been repaired."

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until Thursday next.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

30th August and 2nd September 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, C. J. AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Nowrojee Merwanjee Mody vs. *Ramchunder Dada Naik.*

Mr. White instructed by Mr. Cumroodin, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for the defendant.

Mr. White opened the case by stating that the plaint was for remuneration for work and labour done, for money paid and money due on an account stated. By the bill of particulars plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,000 for work and labour done under a written agreement, and Rs. 925 for expenses incurred and money paid on behalf of defendant. The plaintiff, who is a shopkeeper at Belgaum, was in the habit of doing business as an agent or vakeel for the Soukars of that place. Defendant is the son of a very wealthy Soukar resident at Shahpoor, in the Southern Maratha Country, and the claim for work and labour arose out of a matter in which defendant had been charged by his father with robbery to the extent of Rs. 40,000, and which subsequently resulted in an action for false imprisonment brought by the defendant in this Court against Major Jameson, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum. It would appear that three days after the charge was laid by the defendant's father before the Mamlutdar of Shahpoor, defendant sent for the plaintiff and employed him has his vakeel. Defendant gave plaintiff the power of attorney and also passed a written agreement dated 30th August 1858, under which the claim for Rs. 1,000 as reward arose. The agreement was attested by two witnesses and by it defendant promised to pay a reward of Rs. 1,000 should his cause be conducted by plaintiff and disposed of in his favour, and also to pay Rs. 2 per day as travelling expenses. At the time the agreement was executed, plaintiff was paid Rs. 200 in advance. The agreement being so made, plaintiff appeared before the Mamlutdar for twelve or thirteen days after which the Mamlutdar dismissed the charge. The father then preferred the charge before Major Schneider, Political Agent, who also dismissed it. He then advertised to pay a reward of Rs. 10,000 for the detection of the robbery. A fresh complaint was again made before Major Jameson, Cantonment Magistrate, and defendant was put in imprisonment by that officer, subjected to illtreatment, and half a lac of rupees were extored from him. During all that time plaintiff had been exerting before Major Schneider, and Major Jameson. The latter officer, however, did not allow plaintiff to appear before him and turned him out of the Cantonment limits. Plaintiff thereupon put himself in communication with Government on behalf of the defendant, by which he was put to much expense. A confession bond was also obtained under duress from the defendant by Major Jameson. Proceedings were then instituted against Major Jameson in the late Supreme Court by the defendant, but the suit was eventually compromised by Major Jameson restoring the Rs. 50,000 extorted from the defendant. It was in consequence of the exertions of the plaintiff and the repeated applications made by him to Government and the other authorities that Mr. Seton-Karr was deputed to examine the defendant personally, and that officer relieved the defendant of much of the rigour of imprisonment by removing the handcuffs placed by order of Major Jameson. Plaintiff was also examined *de bene esse* as his evidence was material to the suit filed by defendant against Major Jameson. The proceedings having thus terminated by the compromise of the suit against Major Jameson, plaintiff claimed his reward and was put off from time to time. When the defendant came to Bombay, plaintiff took the opportunity to file the present action against him. Plaintiff had suffered materially by engaging his services to defendant, being turned out of the cantonment and prohibited from carrying on his business. Besides the reward of Rs. 1,000, plaintiff claimed expenses he had incurred in forwarding telegrams and letters and writing petitions to Government. The plea was non-assumpsit.

Plaintiff, on being examined, said,—In Aug. 1858 I was a shopkeeper residing at Belgaum. I also did the business of an agent and vakeel. I remember a charge being made against defendant before the Mamlutdar of Shahpoor in that month. Defendant sent for me to plead in his favour before the Mamlutdar. I went to Shahpoor which is a mile distant from Belgaum. The document now shewn me is the power of attorney given to me by the defendant. The other paper now shewn me is the letter or agreement by which defendant promised to pay me remuneration, Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Westropp here objected to the agreement being put in, as it was not stamped. It ought to have been stamped under Act 18 of 1857.

The Court overruled the objection as it appeared the document was executed in Shahpoor to which the act did not apply.

Witness continued.—Two or three days after the power of attorney was given me, I appeared before the Mamlutdar to plead on behalf of the defendant. The charge against the defendant was not preferred before the Mamlutdar, prior to the power of attorney. His father preferred the charge against him two or three days after the power was given. Defendant was charged by his father with robbery of Rs. 40,000. I

Home charges. To us in India the most interesting and important part of these returns prepared for Parliament is the balance sheet of each Presidency and Province, which shows how much each contributes to Imperial expenditure on the army and navy, interest on the Debt and the Post Office and Electric Telegraph. We give an abstract of the result, premising that the introduction of the item "Government of India" seems to confuse the account. While Bombay and Madras spend £2,496,890 and £3,211,014 respectively on the army, all the other provinces have nothing entered against them as local charges on that head, which seem to be included in the £11,387,912 spent by the Government of India.

Province.	Population in millions.	Net Receipts.	Local Expenditure.	Local Surplus.
Bengal	41	10,969,950	2,115,324	8,793,726
Madras	23½	5,606,180	5,182,955	423,225
Bombay	11	6,157,085	4,181,293	1,975,792
N. W. Provinces	31½	5,295,540	1,481,100	3,324,440
Oudh	6	851,858	428,668	423,190
Punjaub	21	2,432,170	1,318,030	1,114,140
Pegu & Martaban	1	492,715	282,742	209,973
Tenasserim	½	128,859	94,340	34,519
Eastern Settlements	½	151,705	108,935	42,770
Hyderabad Districts		286,453	45,610	240,843
Nagpore	4½	297,609	210,426	87,264
				51,350
Sind	1	321,280	372,630	deficit. 10,070,742
Govt. of India...		1,217,179	11,387,912	deficit.
		34,057,748	27,609,967	

It may provoke enquiry and stimulate to economy if we place in one table the cost of collecting the revenue in the various provinces.

Rate per cent. for collecting :—

In	Land-tax Sayer and Abkaree.	Assessed taxes.	Stamp duty.	Customs.
Bengal	7·604	12·378	3·737	4·596
Pegu	20·925	10·855	9·485	6·923
Tenasserim	14·454	9·228	3·464	10·213
Eastern Settlements	2·969			
N. W. Provinces	9·967	7·061	2·28	
Oudh	11·190	5·939	3·544	
Punjab	11·676	6·375	3·018	
Madras	10·441	5·363	8·448	5·717
Hyderabad Districts	12·635		2·898	
Bombay	8·896	7·268	3·51	4·052
Sind	10·383	3·161	3·922	5·63
Nagpore	12·273	4·778	2·021	

Of the four Presidencies Bengal collects its land and excise taxes at a cost of 7¼ per cent., Bombay at 8½, the North Western Provinces at 10 and Madras at 10½, while Oudh and the Punjab charge from 11 to 11½, and Pegu is as high as 21. Omitting the Eastern Settlements which are confined within a very small area, we thus see that the Presidency which has a permanent settlement costs least of all, then come the N. W. Provinces and Bombay with their thirty years settlements, and Madras with its ruinous ryotwarry costs 3 per cent. more than Bengal, besides the political and social evils of such a system of land assessment. The Oudh and the Punjab assessments are almost as bad as that of Madras, for the people have not yet any sense of security in the settlements, which will be better fruit in time. So long as Pegu and Tenasserim have a population of only 30 to the square mile the cost of governing them must be disproportionate. If on the other hand we look at the assessed taxes it is not creditable to Bengal to find that it charges 12½ per cent., while Madras charges 5½ and Bombay 7½. The cost of collecting the Stamp duty throughout India may be stated at from 3 to 3½ per cent. and sea Customs at from 4 to 5 per cent.

These figures, which are perfectly reliable, read a lesson of careful economy to every local official and supervising department, while they afford another argument, in addition to the higher teachings of social and political science, for a permanent settlement of the land revenue throughout India. At last, after much delay, Sir C. Wood and his Council have graciously come to the conclusion "that it would be for the benefit of India that the system of permanent settlement of land should be gradually introduced." We refrain from expressing our satisfaction, on the principle "timeo Danaos et doona ferentes." When Sir C. Wood and his Council are the givers of this boon, and when they look upon such a thinker as Mr. Smollett as an advanced reformer we must wait for the promised papers.

COTTON IN KURRACHEE.

(From Our Paper (Kurrachee), Aug. 26.)

It may be safely asserted that, had it not been for the breaking out and prolongation of the civil war in America, the cotton business of Sind and particularly that of Kurrachee, would not have received the impetus which for the first time in its history has converted the latter into a point for cotton export, and spread the culture of the staple ten-fold in the former. When cotton began to arrive in our markets this year, the prices ruled only from Rs. 14 to 18: these began rising in July as the probabilities of a peace, owing to the sturdy resistance of the Confederates at some points, and their brilliant successes at others, grew more distant and the combat promised to be protracted; until the week ending the 24th of July, when the news of the Federal disasters before Charleston, and the first of their series of defeats before Richmond, on reaching us, suddenly increased the rates from Rs. 23 to 33. By the beginning of the current month, Sind cotton, which had kept far in the back ground, rose in a few bounds to the highest ruling quotation and stood *ex æquo* at Rs. 35 with the best Maoltan and other descriptions from up-country. Our European houses which, until then, had kept out of the market, suddenly appeared in it, and some large transactions took place in which the wily native dealers who had quietly amazed it when the staple could be got at its lowest cost, pocketed enormous gains. The slight falling off which the last home advices announced has, we believe, checked the eagerness of the European firms who, it appears, have again retired from competition probably under the anticipation that the decrease is but the beginning of a rapid reduction in rates as a result of the victories of the Southerners and the consequent likelihood of a peace being proclaimed and the ports of the Confederacy thrown open to trade once more.* We will not stop to consider how well or ill-founded these anticipations are, our object being simply to note in this article the course which our cotton business has taken during the past twelve months.—The arrivals during the year have, in round numbers, reached 50,000 bales, and it is fully expected that the current season will see 150,000 brought in. The demand is still large, and if the cultivation were improved, and a longer and stronger staple produced, the article would at all times be readily saleable for shipment direct to England; but under any circumstances it is considered very suitable for the China market, where it will undoubtedly, soon find its way in large quantities. Hitherto the bulk of Sind and Punjab cotton has been sent to Bombay by native dealers, where it is *probably* mixed up with other superior descriptions. The stock at present on hand in Kurrachee is estimated at only about 20,000 maunds, comprising all qualities, the inferior prevailing; and now that the coasting trade is opening, this quantity will soon be reduced, as the native holders are beginning to ship it to Bombay. This reduction, however, promises to be temporary only. The interruption of traffic on the railway line, in consequence of the rains, has somewhat contributed to this result; but now that the merchandize trucks are running as formerly, owing to the exertions of the officers of the Company we may expect a great influx during the coming month. Further accessions will be derived from Ferozepore and Mooltan. We learn that a large quantity of cotton is now at the latter place awaiting transit; while from the former, the O. I. S. N. Company's steamers *Sutlej*, just arrived at Ghizree, and *Indus* now on her passage down, are laden with cargoes of the staple. Besides we hear on good authority from the Punjab, that cotton is in great demand there, and that it averages from Rs. 18 to 20, and would reach Rs. 22 to 23 if greater facilities existed of bringing it down the Indus. We are informed also that the new crop is very good all over the Punjab. At Sukkur the current price is Rs. 25, and an increase of our trade may be confidently looked for from that quarter, as we are justified in anticipating importation from Cutchee, from which even as far back as the last could season, when no sensible incentive to such traffic existed, more than 1,000 maunds were brought in from beyond the Bolan Pass. It will be seen from these particulars, gleaned from reliable sources, that the success of our cotton business depends greatly upon the means of bringing the staple to this port. Although we are not in a position to confirm a statement which we saw the other day, that freights from Mooltan had risen to Rs. 3 per maund, we are of opinion that such must be the case, owing to a decrease of native-craft tonnage, amounting to 13,335 tons, and the large quantity of cotton requiring carriage. If the steam capabilities are increased, the native craft must go for little or nothing, if we are to judge from the cargoes of each steamer in the first five months of the present year. Three steamer trips carried 11,214 maunds 2 seers, while 46,169 maunds 5 seers formed the freight of the native boats. This even is not a fair criterion by which we may judge of the efficiency of the steam appliances on the Indus, as in two trips the cargoes were not half the bulk which they might have been, the *Stanley* having brought down 6,626 maunds in May, or more than 2,000 maunds over her cargo in March (2,527), and that of the *Indus* in May (2,060). These, besides, are the operations on a comparatively limited scale, of only three steamers running simply between Mooltan and Kotree. We have now the O. I. S. N. Co.'s *Sutlej* and *Indus* plying to Ferozepore and back, whose freights are very important. With these facts in view, we may, by the end of the year, if not at least within a couple of months, look for a very large increase of stock for shipment. The only serious drawback, we regret to say, is the inadequacy of our pressing capabilities. We are told that the presses now in use, belonging to the "Kurrachee Press Company," are capable of turning out from 80 to 100 bales per diem: on the other hand, the Collector of Customs in his report informs us that they can press only 40, which would oblige vessels, of 800 tons for instance, to remain 80 days in harbour, instead of from 30 to 40, and incur charges accordingly. It is gratifying to know, however, that this state of things cannot long exist, as there are steam-presses on their way out from England, capable of screwing from 250 to 300 bales a-day, which will be in operation in eight or nine months hence. When these presses are fully at work; when the steamers of the Railway Indus Flotilla, the O. I. S. N. Company, and the Punjaub Inland Navigation Government scheme, come down the waters of the Indus and its tributaries laden with the staple so much in demand; and when the very simple improvements in cotton planting recommended by the "Manchester Cotton Supply Association," which we published a few days ago, are carried our: Kurrachee will, in sheer self-defence, be compelled to undertake largely the exportation of the staple direct to England, and to overcome the comparatively trivial difficulties which just now seem to combat the enterprize.

* Since writing the above the telegraphic advices of the 16th instant from London, received last night, inform us that cotton advanced from 2 to 3 farthings. This rise will affect the market proportionately.

THE WASTE LANDS QUESTION.

(From the Friend of India, August 21.)

History records of the Roman Consul Mummius that when he had captured Corinth and was bearing away its treasures of art to decorate the capital of the world, the barbarian took a bond from the masters of the ships in which the immortal statues of Phidias and Praxitiles and the pictures of Aristides were conveyed to Italy, that if they injured any work they must replace it. Not more incapable was the rough old Roman of appreciating the triumphs of genius, than the present Secretary of State for India has shewn himself to be incompetent to understand the great policy of his predecessor as carried out into detail by Lord Canning after six years of agitation. The highest tribute paid to a great man of old was that he touched nothing which he did not adorn. It will be recorded of Sir Charles Wood's Indian as of his English career that he failed in all that originated with himself, and that his petty jealousy and miserable incapacity strove to drag those who succeeded down to his own level. How changed the future of India might have been had Lord Stanley been its Secretary of State since 1858.

Sir Charles Wood's despatch, followed by the painfully humble and undignified orders of the Government of India, seriously mutilates the waste lands and fee-simple Resolution of Lord Stanley and Lord Canning. The despatch, we analyse elsewhere, is occupied with the three subjects of the sale of Waste Lands, the Redemption of the Land-tax and the Permanent Settlement of the Land-tax. It is a subject of speculation on which we shall not enter, how far Lord Canning's Resolution would have been tampered with had he continued as Viceroy or even had he lived. There can be no question of the right of the Secretary of State and his Council to interfere as they have done so unanimously. Not only does that Resolution affect the finances of the country, but it was to be carried out by a legislative enactment which it would have been in the power of Her Majesty's Government to veto. Lord Canning's personal influence and experience would doubtless have gone far to carry into action those last words of his in the Council which read as his dying legacy to India. And it is certainly an impertinent stretch of authority, to the limit of illegality, for Sir Charles Wood to prevent the reading of an Act *before* it has been sanctioned by the legislature, as in this and the Contract Bill. It is no answer that as Her Majesty's Government would veto the Act in any case, it saves trouble to give warning at an early stage. Such a step prevents discussion and the expression both in India and England of public opinion, in the face of which a veto might be considered inexpedient.

In the provisions of the despatch for the sale of Waste Lands the mutilation of the Resolution is most serious, while a singular ignorance is shewn of the position and extent of waste lands in India. *First*, Lord Canning anticipated the best results from a "harmony of interests between permanent European settlers and the half civilised tribes by whom most of the waste districts and the country adjoining them are thinly peopled." Sir C. Wood knows better. He believes the recent wars in New Zealand will be repeated in India, because these tribes are "passionately attached to their ancestral lands." Therefore "the greatest caution must be exercised in allowing grants of land in outlying districts." We may ask who knows the half-civilised tribes of India best—Sir C. Wood or Lord Canning? From the statements of Sir R. Montgomery, Mr. Edmonstone and Sir J. P. Grant, three old civilians one of whom was the bitter foe of settlers, we can prove that in every outlying district from Kangra to Assam this harmony of interest has more or less existed, so much so that all three have expressed their desire for more European capitalists. It so happens that nearly all the waste land suitable for tea exists in such districts, and as in a subsequent paragraph Sir C. Wood prevents the sale of land in settled provinces, it is difficult to see where any is to be sold at all, unless the Government of India treat this nonsense about "the greatest caution" with the contempt it deserves. *Second*, Lord Canning's order to sell jungle land at five shillings and cleared land at ten shillings an acre is to be withdrawn. Land is to be sold in plots of the size and at the upset price which the local Governments choose to fix "as in the colonies." But this is not done in the colonies. In some land is eagerly offered in large quantities for nothing if people will only emigrate to it, although almost all possess a climate and advantages similar to those of England. In all five shillings an acre is the ordinary price, and the colonies compete with each other for purchasers by offering various facilities. In India, on the other hand, where Sir Charles Wood says he is "most anxious that every facility should be given to persons desirous of settling," there is everything in the climate, the people, the exile, the despotic Government and the expense of living to warn all capitalists from it. *Third*, Lord Canning's order to settlers to apply at once for land and to deposit the costs of survey. Each applicant was to have the benefit of his local experience, unless the cases where the grant was reserved for auction sale as being near a town or specially valuable. The rights of the public were thus preserved, while settlers were encouraged and waste would have disappeared. But Sir C. Wood holds out a premium for delay by directing the local authorities first to make themselves acquainted with the waste; then to value it at a price which, if they choose, may be prohibitory; then to call on the applicant to deposit the expenses of survey; then to survey it; then to advertise it; and thirty days after that to sell it to the highest bidder at or above the upset price arbitrarily fixed. The unfortunate first applicant, if he does not get the grant, is not only deprived of the benefit of his special knowledge which the authorities have availed themselves of and published to the world for nothing, but the money he has deposited for survey is returned to him without interest, and thus his time, his capital, his experience are all wasted for the benefit of others and chiefly of Government. Yet Sir C. Wood is "most anxious" to encourage European settlers. But the rights of the public must be protected and a higher price for the land will be secured? For a few rich plots, it may be, which under Lord Canning's misunderstood Resolution would have been sold by auction at any rate. But every applicant for all other grants will be deterred by such injustice and delay as this, and the old civilian party will still be delighted by keeping the half of India waste.

Fourth. It being thus impossible to colonise the Hill slopes, the Plains will be kept equally secure from the purchaser who would turn them into fruitful fields. Lord Canning would have given existing holders on the plains the right of per-emption in the case of wastes, but on their declining to exercise it he would have sold every acre which had been let for five years uncultivated at the high rate of twenty years' purchase. This was surely enough to protect rights conferred on natives by our unthinking Settlement officers. Not so thinks Sir C. Wood. Again he directs that "the greatest caution" be shewn in selling such land, and tells intending purchasers that even if they buy it the limitation section of Act X. will render their title insecure for twelve years. Take Madras. *More* than half of it is waste, yet Sir C. Wood holds there is not an inch of this waste to which some ryot has not an ancestral right which he can plead in the courts under Act X. With equal justice might it be said that the whole human race, as it now is, have a legal right to the site of the Garden of Eden, in virtue of their ancestor Adam. Our experience of Revenue settlements and laws in India is that there is no claim however monstrous for which some obsolete authority may not be produced, and if Lord Canning is as wrong as we believe him to be right and as the official Revenue Reports prove he is, then our first step must be to compensate the Madras ryots and the North-West villagers for all this waste which considerably exceeds the total amount of their cultivation. Sir R. Montgomery is doing this in Kangra. *Fifth*, Sir C. Wood's Despatch is as prohibitory of existing grantees obtaining a fee-simple tenure as it is of intending settlers cultivating lands now waste. Lord Canning allowed the former to redeem their successive payments and free themselves from oppressive rules as to cultivation by giving a sum not more than five shillings for jungle and ten shillings for cleared land, after deducting what they had already paid. This is withdrawn. Such grants as those in the Soonderbuns will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, and may be redeemed only by paying twenty times the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the grant. In the case of grants which do not come under the 50th paragraph of Lord Canning's Resolution commutation will be allowed "with reference to the average value obtainable for waste lands of the same description in the district when sold by auction."

As to the Redemption of the Land-tax that is henceforth simply impossible except in the case of "lands required for dwelling houses, factories, gardens, plantations and other similar purposes," and even in these cases only "at the discretion of the local Governments." It is true that these cases meet the immediate want of settlers, though not those of so deserving a class as the Oudh grantees. But a great measure calculated to affect the whole future of India, a privilege of which natives would more and more have taken advantage as they were educated, and the fruits of which our children's children would have seen, is dwarfed by the confined intellect of a Whig placeman. What statesmanship conceived and ripe experience elaborated, irritated and ignorant vanity mars. On the point of the Permanent Settlement we have less fault to find with Sir C. Wood, for there it was less possible for him to go astray. We shall consider it, with the Redemption of the Land-tax, at length in our next.

In the matter of Waste Lands this despatch is worse than we expected it to be. Its evils will be neutralised only if its provisions are disregarded, otherwise, we cannot see how an acre of Hill or of Plain waste can be sold at any price, for the fear of offending half-civilized tribes will keep the former, and the ancestral rights of natives the latter, ever barren. If the Government of India will prefer to be guided by its own experience rather than by Sir C. Wood's ignorance, since it practically possesses all local knowledge, it must use that knowledge in ascertaining the position of grants and zealously advertising them for sale both here and in England, at the low rates as the colonies do. Local Governments are told at once to draw up Rules without waiting for legislation, and to provide a ready agency "for effecting the preliminary survey and marking out of boundaries so that applications for land may be subjected to no unnecessary delay." But what is the agency likely to be employed?—who is to value the land? English officials have no time, and, if they had, a reference to the Blue-book on Waste Lands will show that nearly all the Revenue officers will throw every obstacle in the way of sale and pronounce every acre either subject to ancestral rights or half-civilized tribes. And even if at last doctrinaire Revenue Boards and Settlement officers consent to act zealously and honorably in this matter, the public having been deceived once will be naturally suspicious of being deluded a second time. The Government of India might refuse to sanction the acts of the local administrations, and Sir C. Wood will probably again declare himself dissatisfied with both. We advise intending purchasers, if there are now any such, to wait at least for three months after the passing of the promised Act, that is till next hot weather.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, Aug. 23.)

An interesting statement of the administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1861, in the Courts under the Madras Presidency has been published with—for a Public Office—laudable promptitude, and placed at the disposal of the press. The leading feature of the return is an apparent increase of crime and law-breaking generally. We will briefly allude to the salient points. There were summoned by the village police in the year 1857, 14,821 persons; in the three following years this item nearly doubled, and in the year 1861 it rose to 34,335; of these cases 9,000 were referred to higher authorities in 1860, and only 1,500 in 1861, the proportion of convictions to acquittals not materially varying. The number of persons summoned and apprehended by the District Police in 1857 was, 212,318, this item rose to 235,000 in 1858, and appears now to be gradually on the decline, though 1861 shows a slight increase over its immediate predecessor. The efficiency of the District Police however appears to have increased, as are considerably larger proportion of offenders were convicted and punished in 1861, than in previous years. There is an item in these columns of 51 persons under the heading of "died, escaped, and otherwise disposed of" and this has increased so far that in 1860 it includes 3,265 persons, and 2,406 persons in 1861; it is certainly desirable to have a better account of these 2,400 persons, than that they were "otherwise disposed of." The cases adjudicated by the Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudr Ameens, and Sudr Ameens, were 8,433 in 1857, fell to 7,261 in 1860, and rose to 10,129 in 1861. Here also the efficiency of justice appears to have creditably increased, for whereas in 1857 we find 1,833 offenders convicted, and 3,156 acquitted, in 1861 we find 2,898 convicted and 3,310 acquitted, a very much better proportion; those cases "otherwise disposed of" have increased in number from 33 in the year 1857 to 123 in the year 1861. The cases brought before the "Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates were 7,350 in the year 1857, and gradually increased to 15,755 in 1861; here too justice shows herself more efficient, as in 1857 the acquittals were 3,523 and the convictions 2,577, a proportion which remained tolerably stationary till 1861, when it improved to 5,954 acquittals to 6,352 convictions; in this department "those otherwise disposed of" have increased from 9 in 1857 to 1860 in the year 1860, and to 976 in 1861; and those under trial on the 31st December 1857 numbered 80, while those similarly situated at the same date in 1861 amounted to 562.

The cases that came under the jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge in 1857 were in number 3,725, 3,502 of which were committals during the year; in 1861, the former had increased to 4,921 and the latter to 3,884. Here also we have to notice an improved efficiency in the administration of justice; in 1857 the acquittals were 1,834 and the convictions 1,021, this proportion gradually improved till in 1861 the numbers were, acquittals 1,969 and convictions 1,754. Those "otherwise disposed of" in this statement show an equally curious increase, their numbers having been in 1857 only 31, whereas in 1861 they were 235. The cases that came under the jurisdiction of the Foujdari Adalut do not exhibit any greater variation in the last five years than might be expected; in 1857 they were 423, in 1860 they were 347, and in 1861 they were 438; of the former 129 were released and 273 convicted, and of the latter 238 were released and 198 convicted, being a proportion the reverse of what obtains in each of the five statements previously referred to; in a Court of the highest jurisdiction perhaps this may be taken as an improvement; those "otherwise disposed of" by the Foujdari Adalut are, we are glad to say nil.

Of 82,989 sentences passed on offenders in the year 1861, the large proportion of 57,426 were fines, and 19,057 imprisonments not exceeding one month, 2,040 imprisonments not exceeding six months, and 932 imprisonments not exceeding one year. This punishment becomes more severe, the number of sentences naturally diminish till there are only two sentences for imprisonment above twelve and not exceeding thirteen years; though with apparent singularity there are 326 sentences for the next period, viz., above thirteen and not exceeding fourteen years' imprisonment. Thirty-seven offenders were sentenced to transportation, and 42 to death; it is not stated if the extreme penalty of the law was in any case commuted. This statement would be much increased in value, if it comprised a column detailing for purposes of comparison, the average number of the sentences of this kind for the previous five years.

The average duration of cases referred to the Foujdari Adalut has been laudably diminished, having been 93 days in 1857, and only 74 days in 1861. Of a total of 79,098 offences against the person—in which were concerned 2,13,720 persons—70,017 were petty assaults, for which 1,00,005 persons were apprehended; of these accused parties 48,379 were discharged without trial, 59,673 were acquitted, 83,008 were flogged and fined, and 8,187 imprisoned for periods not exceeding six months. There were also 6,209 "affrays," for which 10,862 persons were apprehended, 2,272 of whom were acquitted and fined, and 2,902 imprisoned for periods not exceeding six months; of poisoning there were 44 cases, for which 80 persons were apprehended, and all brought to trial with the exception of three, yet only *three* convictions were obtained; there were 328 murders, for which 991 persons were apprehended, and 112 convicted and punished with varying severity, 40 suffering the penalty of death.

Of offences against property with violence there were 2,640, in which were concerned 28,552 persons, only 7,112 of whom were apprehended; of these 681 were convicted, 302 being imprisoned for from 13 to 14 years. The Dacoities were 1,052, one-third of which were attended with personal injury, amounting in 93 cases to murder; in these Dacoities 10,243 persons were concerned, but only 2,539 were apprehended, and 319 convicted and punished, two with death; there were also 190 attempts at Dacoity, in which 3,504 persons were concerned, 240 apprehended, and 20 convicted. Of highway robberies there were 1,204, of which 248 were attended with personal injury, amounting to murder in 11 instances; 1,822 persons were concerned in these robberies, 459 of whom were apprehended and 253 convicted and punished.

Of offences against property without violence there were 27,834, in which 70,382 persons were concerned, and for which 45,358 were apprehended, and 15,595 convicted and punished; of these offences 5,613 were small burglaries, in which 13,851 persons were concerned, and for which 5,134 were apprehended and 848 convicted and punished; 13,072 were thefts including cattle stealing, for which 21,433 persons were brought to trial, and 9,373 convicted. 4,418 tresspasses were committed, by 14,498 persons and 3,609 of the offenders were found guilty; there were also 1,064 attempts at burglary. Of miscellaneous offences against property there were 1,106 in which were concerned 2,822 persons, and for which 2,201 of these were apprehended and 289 convicted; the principal number of these offences were arson (356) and killing and maiming other people's cattle (604). 312 offences against the currency were committed, for which 578 persons were apprehended and 71 convicted; and of miscellaneous offences there were 12,071 involving the apprehension of 31,440 persons, and the conviction of 15,998. The principal grand totals are number of offences 1,23,087, persons concerned 3,51,643, persons apprehended 2,04,943, discharged without trial 55,993, flogged and fined 58,528, imprisoned for less than six months 21,097, total convictions 82,096, acquittals 1,10,714, discharged on security &c. 15,508, and pending on the 31st December 2,611.

The two last tables of the return enable us to compare the number of "Petty Offences" and "Crimes and Misdemeanours," the number of persons concerned, apprehended and brought to trial, convicted, punished, and acquitted, for the years 1860 and 1861. The Districts in which the offences were committed are also given, but as they are not accompanied with a population table, no means are afforded of ascertaining and companying the percentage of law-breaking in different parts of the Presidency. Of the "petty offences" 27,934 were dealt with by the village police, being an increase of 10,207 on the previous year, 1,96,239 by the District Police, showing a decrease of 6,172, and 9,430 by the Magistracy showing an increase of 363. The 1,06,481 assaults show a decrease in number compared with the previous year of 14,886, and also a decrease of persons released and discharged on Razeenamah, of 16,341, and an increase of persons punished of 1,995, all satisfactory facts as proving diminished crime and improved police; 17,102 thefts and cattle-stealings show an increase of 4,020 over the previous year, also an increase in those released of 1,117, and of those punished of 2,889. An increase in number over the previous year of 15,338 is observable in the "other offences," 4,025 of the additional offenders were released, 1,533 discharged on Razenamah, and 9,469 punished; in this and the preceding case the efficiency of justice appears not to have undergone any material alteration, the proportion of the numbers remaining almost the same in both years. The total results give evidence of increased judicial activity, for whereas there was an increase of the persons summoned [3,35,288], of only 5,472, there was a decrease of those discharged on Razenamah of 10,855 and an *increase* of those *punished* of 14,353.

The total number of "crimes and misdemeanors" in 1861 was 19,150, in which 66,816 persons are supposed to have been concerned; 384 of those were murders. Curiously enough each District has a speciality in crime; thus cattle-stealing, wounding and maiming predominate largely in Bellary and Cuddalore; robberies and house-breaking are specialities of Cuddapah, and house-breaking with personal injury of Guntoor and Bellary, while Nellore is devoted immoderately to highway robbery. The comparative statement shows an increase, with two exceptions, in all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors, of 2,683; the exceptions are a decrease in assaults and wounding of 37, and in cattle-stealing with killing or wounding of 55. The totals of each year are only compared, so that we cannot ascertain whether any particular District has been an honorable exception to the general rule or not.

LAND REDEMPTION IN OUDH.

(From the Friend of India.)

The apologists for the reactionary measures of the present Government of India have only one argument to advance—that there can be no intention to reverse Lord Canning's land policy, because his Resolution is in full operation except in Bengal and Madras. It so happens that these are the Presidencies where the wrong done by a breach of faith is greatest. And it seems to us that the Supreme Government which has the power of directing the action of these inferior authorities, which last October declared the Boards of Revenue should have nothing to say in the matter, and yet does not check its subordinates but sanctions their obstructiveness, is responsible for their conduct and is disingenuous in such a defence. But the effect of Lord Elgin's timidity and subservience to his old civilian advisers and Sir Charles Wood, has been to prevent all the other Governments from doing anything except the ever honest and courageous Punjab. In the local *Gazette* of that province waste lands are advertised for sale, while in Bombay Sir B. Frere only "hopes" the Government of India will sanction a Bill not yet drafted on the subject, and in the North-West Mr. Edmonstone forbids all action by laying claim to "the spontaneous productions" of every acre sold. And how the success of the measure has been rendered impossible in Oudh also may be seen from the way in which it has been dealt with by the chief authorities there. Even had the Governor General's minute been acted upon as it stood in that province the existing landed proprietors who wished to redeem would not have been without some cause for complaint, but the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner are so utterly opposed to the Imperial minute that redemption is indefinitely postponed if not rendered impossible.

The conditions of redemption expressed in the minute are simply these:—the price is fixed at twenty years purchase of the existing assessment. In permanently settled districts the permanent settlement will be the basis of calculation, and in temporarily settled districts the rate of the last settlement. Paragraph 49 of the minute says:—

"It has been apprehended that the Government will suffer loss by such a rule where a temporary assessment has been fixed so low as to render it certain that a considerable enhancement may be expected at the next settlement. In such cases the enhancement of the direct revenue from the land will of course be foregone; but in many parts of the country where this would happen there exists in a peculiar degree that amount of general intelligence and of confidence in the measures of the Government, and that sufficiency of capital which would encourage Landholders to redeem their land, and where this is the case His Excellency in Council considers it a wise policy that those who may come forward to redeem should not be shut out from the full advantage of the measure by reason of their actual assessment being low. The price fixed precludes any sacrifice of immediate revenue and His Excellency in Council is convinced that even a few estates on which the Land Revenue has been redeemed, scattered throughout the country, would have in many indirect ways a beneficial effect on the unredeemed land revenue itself, as well as on other sources of Government income."

Now the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh are entirely at variance with this favourable provision. The second rule stands thus:—

"No proprietor of a permanently settled estate will be allowed to redeem the land revenue now payable to Government on account of any specific portion of such estate during the continuance of the summary settlement, but he will be allowed to redeem a fractional portion of the entire assessment. Where for example an estate is assessed at Rs. 10,000 a year the owner will be allowed to redeem one-tenth or Rs. 1,000 by paying Rs. 20,000, and the effect of such a redemption will be that if at the regular settlement the assessment of the entire estate be raised to Rs. 12,000 one-tenth or Rs. 1,200 would be deducted on account of the redeemed share and an annual remission to this extent would be granted."

Where a proprietor wishes to redeem his entire estate he may do so by paying twenty times the annual assessment based on the present temporary settlement. But if he only wishes to redeem a portion he is subjected to all sorts of restrictions. He is not allowed to select any particular villages but may only redeem one-tenth part of his entire land tax. When the new settlement comes into operation his entire assessment is liable to enhancement and one-tenth of the increased amount will be deducted. Thus a proprietor pays an annual tax of Rs. 10,000 he may redeem Rs. 1,000, but if on the revision of the settlement his jumma is raised to Rs 12,000 the deduction will be Rs. 1,200, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,800 for him to pay, or Rs. 800 more than he paid before he redeemed at a cost of Rs. 20,000 outlay of his Rs. 20,000 and the interest thereon. Even were a proprietor inclined to redeem his entire estate he would find it impossible to raise such a large amount of money except at a most ruinous rate of interest. Under such circumstances it is hardly to be expected that any proprietor in Oudh, native or European, will redeem any portion of his land tax.

On the publication of the Government minute several proprietors in Oudh were desirous of redeeming, but on applying for permission to do so they learned that the Chief Commissioner did not think the minute applicable to Oudh, and for this reason:—that the temporary settlement of that province was not made by villages (Mouzahwar) but by districts (Talookwar) and consequently it would be difficult to ascertain the jumma of each of the component villages before such was defined by the ensuing settlement. Now the fact is that in 1856 when Oudh was annexed the settlement was made by villages, the power of the Talookdars being reduced to a mere nothing, but in 1859 their power was restored and their Talooks were of course made up of villages whose area and value had been ascertained. This was even more remarkably the case with the estates granted to Europeans after the mutiny. The Chief Commissioner's argument therefore falls to the ground, and he does not seem to have any other to bring forward. The Oudh authorities have themselves admitted this when pointed out to them. It is evident that their only reason for obstructing the liberal intentions of Government is to keep the measure in suspense in Oudh until the enhanced assessment is introduced, when the proprietors who have redeemed one-tenth of their Jumma will be allowed to choose a village or villages whose new assessment aggregates that amount; but the advantages of such selection will be materially reduced by the fact of the assessment having been increased. The Oudh assessment is certainly low compared with that in other parts of the country, but the Imperial minute distinctly says "those who may come forward to redeem should not be shut out from the full advantage of the measure by reason of their actual assessment being low."

The opposition of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh is an insult to the late Governor General as well as a glaring act of injustice towards the landed proprietors of the province. Among these are several European gentlemen who received their estates as the reward of services during the Mutiny. There is no reason why they should be treated unjustly any more than other people, and we believe it is only a feeling of delicacy that prevents them from representing their case in the proper quarter. They received their estates as gifts from the Government and consider themselves in some measure bound "not to look their gift horses in the mouth." This is an additional reason why the attention of the Government of India and the public should be immediately drawn to the subject.

WOOD VERSUS LAING.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, Aug. 20.)

There seems to be very little difference of opinion either in England or India as to the judgment which must be pronounced against Sir Charles Wood for his conduct towards Mr. Laing. Sir Charles Wood cannot deny that the financial circumstances of India are now most prosperous, or that it is not in a great measure to Mr. Laing, and the policy of retrenchment which he inaugurated and carried out, that we are indebted for so auspicious a change in our financial condition. But Sir Charles Wood's censures as an inexcusable irregularity the particular mode in which the accounts have been made out, though this mode is sanctioned by the practice of the present and former Chancellors of the Exchequer, and whether a just mode or not, is the mode generally adopted, and with which the public are familiar. Is it becoming in a man like Sir Charles Wood—even if his views upon this immaterial topic be considered to be the more correct—to pour out violent censures upon such a minister as Mr. Laing, who has proved his capacity and earned the confidence and admiration of the public, just in about the same degree in which Sir Charles would be inspired by very opposite sentiment?—can such things be suffered to go on? And if we are to lose either Sir Charles Wood or Mr. Laing, can there be the least doubt as to which of the two we should be best content to sacrifice, or which of the two India could best afford to lose? From the Himalaya to Cape Comorin there is but one sentiment upon this subject—if we except one or two narrow-minded journals which disapprove of the importation of English talent into India at all, and which would like to see India converted into a close borough for the benefit of a few families of mediocrities. Such men will oppose and discredit statesmen like Mr. Laing, in malevolence proportioned to their own want of talent and efficiency but the censures of this worn out faction is, in fact, the highest praise. For a like reason we think if anything were needed to confirm our confidence in Mr. Laing, it would be the fact that he has earned the censure of Sir Charles Wood—a mere *effete* place hunter of whom only one opinion is or can be entertained. Vulgar and destitute minds like his have an inherent aversion to men of talent before whom they would sink abashed, but for the sustaining force imparted by malice and resentment, and such persons can never forgive the man who has achieved a success they could never have commanded, and who has made their incompetency appear all the more glaring by the striking contrast of his own successes.

THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, Aug. 21.)

In our issue of last Saturday, we drew attention to some of the provisions of the bill before the Bombay Legislative Council, for this extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes in that Presidency. But our comments were confined to the mere question of the enlargement of the jurisdiction. There were other alterations, as we mentioned, contemplated by the present measure; namely, the application of a remedy to some of the defects of the Act under which the Courts of the three Presidencies have been established, and also giving the Court under the new bill cognizance of additional causes of action, on which we offered no remarks. On each of these heads we will now do so. By the 5th Section of the bill, the jurisdiction of the Court, as to cases of ejectment or actions for the recovery of small tenements, is made much more clear, and is defined to some extent, so that the powers of the Court in these cases will no longer be so much a matter of doubt or difficulty as they were heretofore. Under the various sections of the old Act relating to the recovery of immoveable property, the word owner was employed as the person in all cases who was entitled to recover the property on the subject of the suit. This word, as shown by a Bombay contemporary, is a most ambiguous term, and which made it necessary by a proper construction of the Act to go into questions of title in all cases brought into the Court. From this consideration sprung the greatest difficulties. Another section of the Act declared that, "notwithstanding the recovery of property to ejectment in the Small Cause Court, the "title" to the same might be tried in the Supreme Court. Was it meant that the two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Small Cause Court, were to have cognizance of this cause of action in the same case, or without constituting the Superior tribunal expressly a Court of Appeal; was it intended that in this case it was to become virtually so? It is very hard to say what was really intended by the framers of the Act. And whatever was in their minds must remain always doubtful, as they have expressed themselves ambiguously, and have evidenced little acquaintance with law. They ought to have known that, strictly speaking, an investigation into the title of any kind of property, is an enquiry unknown to English jurisprudence. The present right to the enjoyment of real, or the present right to the possession of personal property may be enquired into, but there are no means whatever by English law of determining the title to any species of property whatever. Further, with the word owner came the difficulty, who was the person that answered such a description? It is not a technical legal expression, and therefore has no ascertained legal meaning. The owner of land, for instance, abstractly, is the